

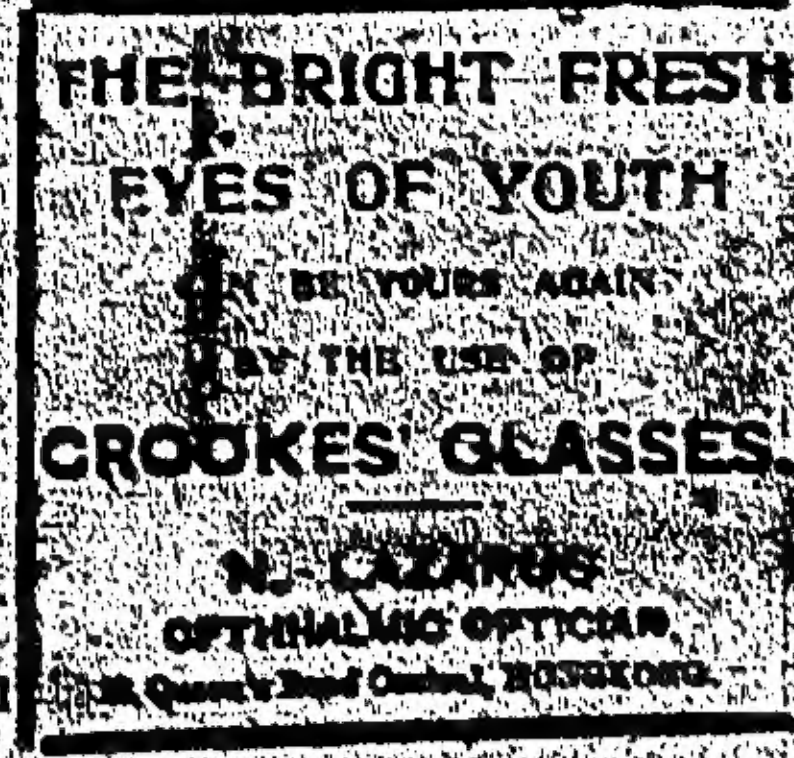


Hongkong Daily Press

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日一廿月七年申庚

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1920.

五拜禮

號三月九年九國民華中

Price, \$3 per month.

JUST LANDED

SULLIVAN, POWELL & CO., LTD.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES SUB ROSA No. 2

SOLE AGENTS: CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

CARTRIDGES!

NEWLY ARRIVED. A large consignment of ELEY'S SPORTING CARTRIDGES, 12, 14, and 16 bore, loaded with the Sportsman's favorite powder—E. C. and SMOKELESS DIAMOND.

THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS AND AMMUNITION STORE, Nos. 1-4, Beaconsfield Arcade.

A LING & CO. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS. GLASS, ENAMEL, STAIN-LESS STEEL, AND KITCHEN MARBLE. CANTON MARBLE, IN VARIOUS SHAPES. Photographs of Every Description on Hand.

FRENCH LESSONS. G. MOUSSON, 11, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO., LIMITED.

TIME TABLE	
Week Day	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes	
8.00	9.30
9.30	11.00
11.30	12.30 p.m.
12.30 p.m.	2.30
2.30	5.00
5.00	8.10
Night Cars	
8.50 p.m. to 9.50 p.m. every 30 minutes	
9.50	11.50
11.50	1.00 a.m.
SUNDAY	
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 minutes	
10.30	11.00
11.30	12.00 noon
12.00 noon	1.00 p.m.
1.00 p.m.	5.30
5.30	8.00
8.00	8.10
Night Cars	
As on Week Days.	

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars; not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's timetables, but not for special cars can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comptroller Order representing Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE											
On and after THURSDAY, AUGUST 22nd, 1920, until further Notice. (All previous Time Tables annulled.)											
DOWN TRAINS											
Station	No. 1A Local	No. 2 Through Express	No. 3 Local	No. 4 Through Express	No. 5 Local	No. 6 Through Express	No. 7 Local	No. 8 Through Express	No. 9 Local	No. 10 Through Express	No. 11 Local
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.
CANTON (at the foot of the bridge)	dep. 7.00	7.10	7.20	7.30	7.40	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40
SHUI CHI	arr. 7.05	7.15	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45
SHUI CHI	arr. 7.10	7.20	7.30	7.40	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50
Sham Shui	arr. 7.15	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55
Sham Shui	arr. 7.20	7.30	7.40	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00
Sham Shui	arr. 7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05
Sham Shui	arr. 7.30	7.40	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10
Sham Shui	arr. 7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15
Sham Shui	arr. 7.40	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20
Sham Shui	arr. 7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25
Sham Shui	arr. 7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30
Sham Shui	arr. 7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35
Sham Shui	arr. 8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40
Sham Shui	arr. 8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45
Sham Shui	arr. 8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50
Sham Shui	arr. 8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55
Sham Shui	arr. 8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00
Sham Shui	arr. 8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05
Sham Shui	arr. 8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10
Sham Shui	arr. 8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15
Sham Shui	arr. 8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20
Sham Shui	arr. 8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25
Sham Shui	arr. 8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30
Sham Shui	arr. 8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35
Sham Shui	arr. 9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40
Sham Shui	arr. 9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45
Sham Shui	arr. 9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50
Sham Shui	arr. 9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55
Sham Shui	arr. 9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00
Sham Shui	arr. 9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05
Sham Shui	arr. 9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10
Sham Shui	arr. 9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15
Sham Shui	arr. 9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20
Sham Shui	arr. 9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25
Sham Shui	arr. 9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30
Sham Shui	arr. 9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35
Sham Shui	arr. 10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40
Sham Shui	arr. 10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45
Sham Shui	arr. 10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50
Sham Shui	arr. 10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55
Sham Shui	arr. 10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00
Sham Shui	arr. 10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05
Sham Shui	arr. 10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10
Sham Shui	arr. 10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15
Sham Shui	arr. 10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20
Sham Shui	arr. 10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25
Sham Shui	arr. 10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30
Sham Shui	arr. 10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35
Sham Shui	arr. 11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40
Sham Shui	arr. 11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45
Sham Shui	arr. 11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50
Sham Shui	arr. 11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55
Sham Shui	arr. 11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	1.00
Sham Shui	arr. 11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	1.05	1.15
Sham Shui	arr. 11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	1.00	1.10	1.20
Sham Shui	arr. 11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	1.05	1.15	1.25
Sham Shui	arr. 11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30
Sham Shui	arr. 11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	1.05	1.15	1.25	1.35
Sham Shui	arr. 11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40
Sham Shui	arr. 11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	1.05	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.45
Sham Shui	arr. 12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50
Sham Shui	arr. 12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	1.05	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.55
Sham Shui	arr. 12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	2.00
Sham Shui	arr. 12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	1.05	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.55	2.05
Sham Shui	arr. 12.20	12.30	12.40	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	2.00	2.10
Sham Shui	arr. 12.25	12.35	12.45	1.05	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.55	2.05	2.15
Sham Shui	arr. 12.30	12.40	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20
Sham Shui	arr. 12.35	12.45	1.05	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.55	2.05	2.15	2.25
Sham Shui	arr. 12.40	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30
Sham Shui	arr. 12.45	1.05	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.55	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.35
Sham Shui	arr. 12.50	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40
Sham Shui	arr. 12.55	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.55	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.45
Sham Shui	arr. 1.00	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50
Sham Shui	arr. 1.05	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.55	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.45	2.55
Sham Shui	arr. 1.10	1.30	1.40	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00
Sham Shui	arr. 1.15	1.35	1.45	1.55	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.45	2.55	3.05
Sham Shui	arr. 1.20	1.40	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10
Sham Shui	arr. 1.25	1.45	1.55	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.45	2.55	3.05	3.15
Sham Shui	arr. 1.30	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
Sham Shui	arr. 1.35	1.55	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.45	2.55	3.05	3.15	3.25
Sham Shui	arr. 1.40	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.30
Sham Shui	arr. 1.45	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.45	2.55	3.05	3.15	3.25	3.35
Sham Shui	arr. 1.50	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.30	3.40
Sham Shui	arr. 1.55	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.45	2.55	3.05	3.15	3.25	3.35	3.45
Sham Shui	arr. 2.00	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.30	3.40	3.50
Sham Shui	arr. 2.05	2.25	2.35	2.45	2.55	3.05	3.15	3.25	3.35	3.45	3.55
Sham Shui	arr. 2.10	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.30	3.40	3.50	4.00
Sham Shui	arr. 2.15	2.35	2.45	2.55	3.05	3.15	3.25	3.35	3.45	3.55	4.05
Sham Shui	arr. 2.20	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.30	3.40	3.50	4.00	4.10
Sham Shui	arr. 2.25	2.45	2.55	3.05	3.15	3.25					

CHAUFFEUR AND NAVAL OFFICER.

MONEY OBTAINED BY FALSE PRETENCES.

Before Mr. N. L. Smith, yesterday, a Chinese chauffeur employed by the Dragon Garage was charged with obtaining \$4 from Lieut. Commr. Thomas Cook, of F.F.M. 2nd Division, by false pretences.

Lieut. Commr. Cook said that he engaged a car from the Dragon Garage for a trip to the Republic Hotel on Sunday afternoon. He boarded the car outside the Dockyard gates at 3 p.m., and returned at 6 p.m. When he asked the defendant what the charge was, he said \$18. Witness remarked to some other officers who were with him that the ride was rather expensive. He had hired cars from the Dragon Garage before, and never had he been charged so much. When the defendant heard this, he produced a card on which was written \$6 per hour. On the strength of the card, witness paid the defendant \$18, and said nothing more about the matter. On the following morning, the lookout came to witness's cabin and said that a chauffeur from the Dragon Garage wanted to see him. Witness sent word that he did not want to see the defendant. The lookout returned a few minutes later with \$3, saying that the chauffeur asked him to hand it to witness, who had overpaid that amount for the previous afternoon's car ride. Witness took the money. That same afternoon, witness received a letter from the manager of the garage stating that he thought the witness had been overcharged, and asking witness to state how much he had paid, and whether witness had paid the money on his own estimation, or at the defendant's demand. Witness wrote back that the defendant demanded \$18, and he paid that amount. That was all witness knew.

Mr. A. A. Wilson, assistant manager of the Dragon Garage, said that about 11 p.m., on Sunday, the garage clerk handed him the card produced, and said that the defendant had received \$18 in cash from Lieut. Commr. Cook for the hire of car No. 8. The defendant had kept \$1 for himself, as he said that it was given to him by Lieut. Commr. Cook as "cushaw."

The Magistrate: So the defendant paid in \$16 to the garage?—Yes. Was that the right amount?—Yes. Concluding, Mr. Wilson said that he was a bit suspicious about the matter, so at 11.30 that same night, he questioned the defendant, and the latter said that he had received only \$15 from Lieut. Commr. Cook. To make sure, witness had the defendant questioned six times by a Shanghai Chinese, in his own dialect, and he persisted that he had received only \$15. Even when witness warned the defendant that he would write to Lieut. Commr. Cook, the defendant would not tell the truth. The defendant insisted that \$18 was all he had received, and Lieut. Commr. Cook had told him to keep \$1 as "cushaw." Witness communicated with Lieut. Commr. Cook and received a reply which led to the charge being preferred against the defendant.

The defendant said he told Mr. Wilson that Lieut. Commr. Cook had given him \$15 telling him to keep \$1 as "cushaw," and that he (the defendant) would refund the other \$3 to Lieut. Commr. Cook on the following morning. "It was usual," said the defendant, "for chauffeurs, when they were overpaid, to keep the money and refund it. I have done so very often."

Mr. Wilson denied that the defendant had told him anything about \$18 and the refunding of \$3.

The Magistrate (to defendant): If the complainant had overpaid you, why did you not refund the money on the spot, instead of keeping it?—The complainant was in a hurry, and after paying me the money, he walked away saying, "Good-by, drive!"

The complainant, the defendant went on to say, was very fond of him (the defendant) and always engaged his car. The complainant liked witness driving. The complainant did not hand witness the money, but placed it on the seat of the car, murmuring something about \$1 "cushaw." The complainant did not ask witness what the ride cost, but himself paid \$18, quite voluntarily.

The defendant submitted to the Magistrate that he was not on board the ship and returned the \$3 to Lieut. Commr. Cook on the following day, proved that he was an honest man.

The Magistrate: But it was too late, and after you had been found out. Replying to the Magistrate, Lieut. Commr. Cook said he did not give the defendant any "cushaw," because he thought the charge made for the car was very high.

Mr. Wilson said that chauffeurs had been instructed, when cash was paid for a car ride, to ask the client to write on the card the amount he had paid. The card the defendant returned to the garage had no such information on it. Probably Lieut. Commr. Cook had not been asked by the defendant to fill in the card.

The Magistrate: Will he be asked? Mr. Wilson: Yes, and I understand Inspector Gardiner is going to suspend his license. In the charge room, added Mr. Wilson, the defendant told the Inspector that he handed back \$3 to Lieut. Commr. Cook on the spot, and that was not true.

The Magistrate passed sentences of \$3 fine, or one month's hard labour.

CLAIM AGAINST PASSAGE-BROKER.

HOW CHINESE OBTAIN PASSAGES.

At the Summary Court, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Wood, an action was heard in which Shun Ka Lik claimed the return of \$150 from Li Chi Yip, a passage broker.

Mr. A. H. Crow appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. T. Rowan for the defendant. The statement of claim was to the effect that plaintiff on the 10th and 14th days of July, 1920, paid to defendant two sums of money, \$50 and \$40, respectively, in consideration of the defendant agreeing to arrange passages for three persons on a steamer of the Overseas Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd., on July 30th. It was agreed that the said money should be refunded to the plaintiff in the event of defendant failing to obtain the passages. The defendant did not obtain the passages and the plaintiff now claimed the return of the sum of \$190.

Mr. Crow, in opening the case for plaintiff, said that his client was a partner in a firm of Californian merchants in the Colony, and on July last desired to assist three of his classmates, who had come down from the country to proceed to Havana. He was unable to obtain passages himself and it then came to his knowledge that the defendant was a passage-broker. The defendant was seen, and certain money was paid over to him, \$50 for each of the men. This money was not for passage tickets, but as a sort of commission for securing passages. Four days later the defendant again visited the plaintiff and said that one of the intending passengers was suffering from trachoma and asked for \$10 as doctor's fees. That money was also paid, the condition in both instances being that if no passages were obtained the money should be returned.

Mr. Wood: According to the receipt the money was paid in as a deposit for the passage.

Mr. Crow said that in his opinion it was a "cushaw" for the defendant. When the *Empress of Japan* left, no passages had been obtained. The three men sailed on the *China*, two days later, through the efforts of an entirely different person. The defendant made efforts to refund a portion of the money but this was refused.

The plaintiff in the witness-box, bore out his solicitor's statement.

Mr. Rowan said his defence was that the plaintiff was simply an agent, and that the money was not paid by him at all, although the receipt was made out in his name.

Mr. Wood: If the receipt was made out in his name why cannot he recover?

Mr. Rowan: Because the money does not belong to him. It belongs to his uncle and if he wants to sue for it he must hold a power of attorney. The actual person who paid the money is not in the Colony. The passages were obtained on the *Empress of Japan* but as one of the persons was suffering from trachoma he was rejected. The other two then refused to go. My client then secured passages on the *China*.

Judgment was awarded to plaintiff with costs.

FILIPINO STOWAWAYS.

WANTED TO GO TO AMERICA IN SEARCH OF WORK.

Sub-Inspector Spears of the Water Police charged four Filipinos, yesterday, before Mr. R. O. Hinkson with having stowed away on board the *s.s. Ecuador* from Manila.

The defendants said that they wanted to go to the United States to look for work. They could not obtain employment in Manila and decided to try their luck in America. They had applied for jobs on many ships, but were always turned down, so they had no option but to stow away. They had heard in Manila that Filipinos got jobs as soon as they arrived in the United States.

Mr. Robinson, the third steward of the *Ecuador*, said that he discovered the defendants in various parts of the ship the day after the vessel left Manila.

The Magistrate passed sentences of \$25 fine, each, or, in default, one month's hard labour.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK CASE.

PRISONERS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

The case in which Chan Sin-chuen, a stork in the Comptroller Department of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, was charged with embezzling \$22,000, belonging to the Bank, was concluded at the Magistrate's Court, yesterday, Chan and a woman, who was charged with receiving a portion of the money, being committed for trial.

Mr. Leo d'Almeida appeared for the stork, Mr. C. F. Mason for the woman, Mr. D. J. Lewis for the Bank and Mr. K. Lo for Mr. Ho Wing, the comptroller.

The evidence, yesterday, was of a purely formal character. Mr. Lo made an application for the recalling of a witness, but it was opposed by Mr. d'Almeida, and the objection was upheld by Mr. Smith.

THE SLAVE-GIRL CASE.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT.

"I am not appearing as a champion of mistresses or women who ill-treat slave girls in Hongkong, but simply to throw out the facts of the case." It is greatly to be regretted that in a well-governed Colony like Hongkong, there should be such cases brought before a Magistrate.

With these words Mr. T. Rowan, solicitor with Mr. G. H. Gardiner's firm, opened his defence at the Magistrate's Court, yesterday, in the case in which a Chinese woman, stands charged with assaulting a little servant girl, aged eight years.

There was a large attendance in Court, among the interested spectators being the Rev. V. H. O'Leary, M.P.

Witnesses for the defence included the three daughters of the defendant. They spoke of defendant giving the child three or four cuts with a cane. They said that the child attempted to run away, as the punishment of the parents. The latter were called and defendant told them to take the child back and return the \$70 she had paid for her. The parents said they had no money, they beat the child, asked the defendant also to beat her and then tied her up. It was the child's parents who tied her up.

After the evidence Inspector Willis drew Mr. Rowan's attention to the fact that he had made a statement that the Police had coached the girl while on the way to hospital as to what she should say and that he was able to produce a witness. Inspector Willis asked Mr. Rowan to produce the witness.

The witness was produced and could only say that he heard the detective ask her to hurry up.

Mr. Hutchison: This statement should not have been made.

Mr. Rowan: I am sorry, I was told it was so.

Mr. Rowan addressed the Magistrate on the facts of the case, drawing attention to certain discrepancies in the evidence of the complainant. He said that the whole incident was a trap laid by the parents of the girl. "If," he said, "just because a child was given three or four strokes with a cane a person becomes liable to be charged, then all the residents in Hongkong ought to be changed."

Judgment was reserved till to-day.

CALLED FOR A WATERPROOF DISMISSED SERVANT'S RUSE.

A Chinese youth was charged before Mr. N. L. Smith with obtaining a waterproof coat valued at \$35, the property of Mr. T. K. Laffeur of No. 1, Saifce Terrace, Kowloon, by false pretences.

It was stated that three days ago the defendant went to the complainant's home, and interviewing a small servant girl, said that he had been ordered by the complainant to call for his waterproof. Believing the defendant, the girl handed the coat to him. The defendant went away and was not seen again. He was arrested on Wednesday.

Mr. Laffeur said that the defendant used to be employed at his office, but had been dismissed. He had not given the defendant instructions to take his coat. The defendant was dismissed by witness on Saturday, and the coat was stolen on Monday. Witness spoke to his comrade about the theft, and the latter sent some men out to make enquiries, with the result that the defendant was arrested.

Sentence of three weeks' hard labour was passed.

TRESPASSERS IN P. & O. MESS.

MEN FOUND ON PREMISES.

Three Chinese were charged, yesterday, before Mr. N. L. Smith with trespassing into the servants' quarters of the P. & O. Company's mess.

They all said that they went there to look for a friend.

Mr. Russell, of the P. & O. Co., said that on Wednesday afternoon he found the defendants in the private quarters of the mess kitchen. They were all strangers to him, and had no business on the premises. Witness had suspected for a long time that outside servants were frequenting the servants' quarters of the mess, but the defendants were the first person he had been successful in arresting.

Defective Sergeant Dwyer said he believed that the defendants went there to gamble.

Inspector Davis, who prosecuted, said that when charged at the station, one of the defendants said that they went there to hold a meeting in connection with the formation of a money loan association.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$5 on each of the defendants, and three days' hard labour each.

FOOTBALL PROSPECTS.

[BY "FORWARD"]

That the game of football in Hongkong is an attractive sport, from the point of view of the spectator, was amply proved on Wednesday afternoon at the Sokompo Valley, when over a thousand spectators very present to witness a game between the South China Athletic and H.M.S. *Corvette*. The weather was sultry, but this did not seem to have a deterrent effect on either player or spectator, for both were enthusiastic and keen. It is not my intention to either criticise the play or comment on the players at the present moment (for, after all, the game on Wednesday cannot be taken as a criterion of how the Colony stands as regards football. I only wish to remark that Wednesday's game was as good an exhibition as one would see when the game is in full swing in the winter.

The greatest difficulty that the Hongkong Football Association will have to surmount this winter is the question of grounds. It is a well-known fact that since last season, when the difficulty of obtaining grounds was also experienced, the Colony has had additions to both the Army and Navy. These sister Services provide, at least half the teams for the Football League and the Committee is now faced with the serious question of how to provide sufficient grounds. Several suggestions have been made, including the footpath one of constructing two fields somewhere near Kowloon City. I do not think that the latter suggestion will meet with the approval of either the player or the spectator, for there is always the question of expense in getting out to that place to be borne in mind. A more feasible suggestion would be the providing of additional grounds in Happy Valley by the removal of the golfers to the two links at Fanling and Deep Water Bay respectively.

Speaking about golfers I am reminded once more of the sore point of last season when football, from both the players and spectators points of view, was a hazardous game, when played in Happy Valley, owing to golfers using the grounds at the same time.

It is too early in the day to discuss the merits or demerits of the football team or to speculate on which particular team may carry off the honours. I have been informed by a person who can speak with authority on the subject that there seems every possibility of the League being run on a bigger scale this year, as there will be several more teams competing.

It seems a pity that Hongkong is unable to invite an inter-colonial football team to the Colony as from past observation I have no hesitation whatever in saying that the Colony can put up a team that would give a very good account of itself in any inter-colonial match. Perhaps if the inter-colonial cricket and tennis matches come off, the Association will consider the feasibility of inviting a team to Hongkong next winter.

It is to be hoped now that South China and the Navy have given a lead by indulging in friendly matches, that other teams will follow suit. Practice is essential if each individual team is to put out its best efforts in the competition, and if such be the case then football enthusiasts in the Colony can look forward to even better exhibitions of football between evenly matched teams than in the past.

Before concluding I wish to remark on the very poor Rugby football matches of last year. I witnessed nearly every match, and was disgusted with the sorry exhibition put up. Perhaps it was through lack of practice. I hope that this season Rugby enthusiasts will come forward to help make the game as popular as it was in the days before the war. I was interested to see a paragraph in a Straits paper the other day to the effect that the Seftens and F.M.S. were sending a team to play Bangkok and Rangoon.

Last 2 Days OF SUMMER SALE

LADIES' DEPARTMENT ONLY
FRIDAY & SATURDAY
(TO-DAY) (TO-MORROW)

FURTHER
- GREAT -
REDUCTIONS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

JUST RECEIVED
BROADWOOD
PIANOS
Specially made for this climate.
The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346
LAST FEW DAYS OF
OUR GREAT SALE.
BARGAINS
IN BOOTS AND SHOES
AT HALF SALE PRICES.
END OF SALE ON
SATURDAY THE 4th INST.
Gent's Outfitting Section.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

THE re-opening of the ITALIAN CONVENT SCHOOL and its Branches, St. MARTA (Kowloon) and St. FRANCIS (Wanchai), will take place on 6th SEPTEMBER. On the same day the Shortland and Typewriting Courses will also be resumed. Hongkong, September 2nd, 1920. [1425]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 6th day of SEPTEMBER, 1920, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Pokfulam Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot No.	Area	Frontage	Depth	Area	Frontage	Depth	Area	Frontage	Depth
1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
3	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
4	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
5	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
6	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
7	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
8	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
9	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
10	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2

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2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
3	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
4	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
5	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
6	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
7	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
8	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
9	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
10	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Vessels

"KNIGHT OF THE GARDEN"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into the Godown, where it will be at the consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from the Godown on and after Sept. 1st.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, damaged, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before Sept. 21st, or they will not be recognized. No fire insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, September 1st, 1920. [1426]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

WE have REMOVED our Office to No. 33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Second Floor, Room No. 17. RIBEIRO, SON & CO. [1419]

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL

ORGAN RECITAL

MONDAY

SEPT. 6th

at 8.15 p.m.

[1427]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

WE have this day established ourselves as Consulting Engineers and Surveyors. REST & MAY. 101 Chater Road. Hongkong, September 1st, 1920. [1408]

NOTICE

MR. CHARLES ALBERT HANMER-MAN BROOKS has been admitted a Partner in our Firm as from April 1st, 1920. The name of the Firm will remain unchanged. PENTREATH & CO. Hongkong, August 30th, 1920. [1396]

NOTICE

THE FRENCH CONVENT SCHOOL at Causeway Bay re-opens on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th. Rev. MOTHER SUPERIOR, St. Paul's Institution. [1407]

NOTICE

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Fifty Cents per share has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1920.

Such Interim Dividend will be Payable on and after FRIDAY, 17th SEPTEMBER, 1920, at the Office of the Company, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from 5th to 10th September, 1920, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. General Managers. Hongkong, August 31st, 1920. [1413]

NOTICE

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of 45 p.c. Share has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1920.

Such Interim Dividend will be Payable on and after TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14th, 1920, at the Office of the Company, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from 7th to 14th September, 1920, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, L. H. TAGGART, Manager. Hongkong, August 31st, 1920. [1401]

WISSEMAN LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

THE SIXTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, 14, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong, on MONDAY, 20th day of SEPTEMBER, 1920, at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1920.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th to 19th September, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order, D. K. KERRAS, Secretary. Hongkong, August 31st, 1920. [1409]

NOTICE

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, 14, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of SEPTEMBER, 1920, at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1920.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 7th to 21st September, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order, M. MANUK, Secretary. Hongkong, September 1st, 1920. [1411]

INCREASE IN TRANS-PACIFIC FARES

EFFECTIVE on and after the 15th September, 1920, the fares for passengers and cargo on the Trans-Pacific Line will be increased as follows:—
First Class, 25 per cent.
Second Class, 20 per cent.
Third Class, 15 per cent.
Cargo, 10 per cent.
These rates apply to all fares except those for ordinary, special or extra accommodations. Passengers who have made deposits securing passage will be provided with full fare for return up to 31st December, 1920, provided the balance of passage money is paid by 15th September, 1920.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, LTD.
NIPPON Yusen Kaisha
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
YOKO KISEN KAISHA, LTD.
Hongkong, August 24th, 1920. [1398]

FOR SALE

NO. 1 STEWART TERRACE, 57, 7th Flr.
Apply to
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexander Building. [1391]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

ADVERTISEMENTS of the "Wanted" variety will be inserted under the above special heading at a charge of \$1.00 FOR THREE insertions. If they do not exceed 50 words, no charge and no payment.

An additional charge of 50 cents will be made if the instructions for insertion are not accompanied by cash.

Advertisers requiring their advertisements under this head must give instructions accordingly, otherwise the advertisements will be regarded as intended to be displayed and charged at the usual rates.

Letters are lying at this Office for
G. B. P. Q. AD. AP.

WANTED—Position by an EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER, employed at present well connected in Government General Office Work. Good Bookkeeping Materials Salary expected. Apply Box A.K. Daily Press Office. [54]

WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER, with experience and salary expected. Reply to P. O. Box No. 96. [55]

WANTED—Position by an intelligent Youth as SALESMAN in a British Firm. Experience for the past 5 years in Commission, Travelling, Export Merchandise and side line. Good character and references. Reply to Box A.K. Daily Press Office. [56]

WANTED—To purchase a 4 or 5 ROOMED HOUSE at Higher level. Reply with full particulars and terms to Box A.K. Daily Press Office. [57]

WANTED—Position Wanted by qualified MECHANICAL ENGINEER. (British) possesses good knowledge of Electrical Work and Commercial Engineering. No objection to emigrate. Reply to Box A.K. Daily Press Office. [58]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 1004 for one share of 100 shares now converted into 100 shares in this Society, standing in the name of GEORGE ALBERT ALBERT, of Alexandria, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above certificate is not forthcoming the said certificate will be deemed cancelled and of no effect, and a certificate for the 100 shares will be issued in its stead by the Society.

E. H. LAUDER, Secy. Hongkong, August 14th, 1920. [1396]

WANTED

WANTED—By firm of Solicitors in Hongkong A SHORHAND-TYPIST. Apply to Mr. B. No. 1406. Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1408]

WANTED

WANTED—position by an experienced Expert man who is also well equipped with Pictograph and General Import. Able to correspond in the most important commercial languages; perfect knowledge of Chinese. (Can bring good foreign connections. No objection to emigrate. Apply—Box 1555. Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1403]

WANTED

AGENTS of about 4,000 square feet of floor space on or near the Water Front. Apply to—P. O. Box No. 5. [1383]

BRITISH CONCOSSION, SHAMKIN-CANTON.

FOR SALE LOT No. 22, immediately behind the Roman Catholic, with an area of 12,445 square feet, measuring 90 x 104 ft., frontage to creek with water, and 100 ft. frontage to the sea. Good water, electricity, and gas. Apply to—P. O. Box No. 1406. Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1408]

FOR SALE

BROADWOOD STAMP (rubber) in condition, suitable for printing. Apply—Box No. 1406. Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1408]

FOR SALE

LAND at Kowloon, about 10,000 square feet, in a very desirable position, for European dwellings. For full particulars apply to—P. O. Box No. 1406. Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1408]

FOR SALE

NEW and COMPLETE PLANT including a 1000-gallon tank for making and bottling. Apply to—P. O. Box No. 1406. Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1408]

INTIMATION

It is generally admitted that most Whiskies have now a "Post-War Weakness."

It is claimed that

WATSON'S
E
WHISKY

still maintains its high standard of quality. The same blend, same good old age—mellowness, character and fine flavour—Forty years' reputation.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

BIRTH.
Broomfield—At Swanton, on August 31st, to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Broomfield, a daughter. [1418]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX RD., O. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.4.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 2ND, 1920.

ANOTHER LOST OPPORTUNITY.

Wrote writing a few days ago on the opportunity which the Powers twenty years ago neglected to utilize for supplying China with a network of railways, by agreeing among themselves to devote the Boxer indemnity to this purpose, the circumstance reminding us of another lost opportunity which the British Empire has caused to lament today. We are referring to the federation and administrative reconstruction of our Empire. Statements at the heart of the Empire, and statements in all the Colonies and Dependencies desire to-day more than ever. The general feeling in all parts of the Empire was well expressed by Mr. Asquith in a public speech at Ladbroke in 1916 while he was occupying the position of Prime Minister. He was referring very eloquently to the voluntary acceptance by the overseas British of the obligation to defend the Empire on equal terms with the Home British, and the determination of the British and the non-European peoples in our Colonies and Dependencies to regard themselves as their quarrel, and the Prime Minister of the day said: "With such an Imperial record it will never be possible, in my judgment, to revert to our old methods of control and of Government. The fabric of the Empire will have to be refashioned, and the relations not only between Great Britain and Ireland, but between the United Kingdom and our Dependencies will of necessity be brought and brought promptly under close and continuous review." Statements of all political leaders are today agreed upon this policy, but we fear they are a long way from agreement upon a practical scheme. Perhaps the view of the widely divergent views held at the time regarding Colonization, it is too short to say that

agreement would have been much easier fifty years ago. But we can at least recognize now what immense advantages might have accrued to the Empire by now if the views entertained and embodied by Disraeli fifty years ago had found their expression in legislation. These thoughts arise on glancing over some of the pages of the fifth volume of the "Life of Lord Beaconsfield," quite recently published. In his election campaign in 1873 Disraeli made a notable reference to the question of the Colonies in a speech delivered at the Crystal Palace. "If you look at the history of this country since the advent of Liberalism—forty years ago—you will find," he said, "that there has been no effort so continuous, so subtle, supported by so much energy, and carried on with so much ability and acumen, as the attempts of Liberalism to effect the disintegration of the Empire of England. And gentlemen of all its efforts, this is the one which has been the nearest to success. Statements of the highest character writers of the most distinguished ability, the most organized and efficient means have been employed in this endeavour. It has been proved to all of us that we have lost money by our Colonies. It has been shown with precise, with mathematical demonstration that never was a jewel in the Crown of England that was so truly costly as the possession of India. How often has it been suggested that we should at once emancipate ourselves from this incubus! Well, that result was nearly accomplished. That represents the policy of Mr. Asquith's political ancestors. How the times have changed! Disraeli confessed that when the subtle views of Liberalism were adopted by the country under the plausible plea of granting self-government to the Colonies, he thought that the tie was broken. Not that he objected to self-government, for he could not conceive how the distant colonies could have their affairs administered except by self-government, but he stated his views very concisely in the following paragraph:—

"Self-government, in my opinion, when it was conceded, ought to have been conceded as part of a great policy of Imperial consolidation. It ought to have been accompanied by an Imperial tariff, for securities for the people of England for the enjoyment of the unsupervised lands which belonged to the Sovereign as their trustee, and by a military code which should have precisely defined the means and the responsibilities by which the Colonies should be defended and by which, if necessary, this country should call for aid from the Colonies themselves. It ought, further, to have been accompanied by the institution of some representative council in the metropolis, which would have brought the Colonies into constant and continuous relations with the Home Government. All this, however, was omitted because those who advised that policy—and I believe their convictions were sincere—looked upon the Colonies of England, looked even upon our connection with India, as a burden upon this country; viewing everything in a financial aspect and totally passing by those moral and political considerations which make nations great, and by the influence of which alone men are distinguished from animals."

Fifty years have passed, and we are still trying to repair what Disraeli saw were the serious omissions of statesmanship when self-government was conceded to the British Colonies. Lady Stirling left yesterday morning by train on a visit to Canton. The training season for the Shanghai Autumn Race Meeting (8th, 9th, 10th and 11th November), commenced on 1st September. A Chinese has been removed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries caused by falling into the hold of the "Fuehling Maru," in the harbour. His condition is considered serious. The body of an 8-year old Chinese boy was removed to the public mortuary, on Wednesday evening. The child, it appears, was flying a kite on the roof of 85 Queen's Road Central and missed his footing and fell, death being instantaneous. At the Magistracy, yesterday, the Chinese youth, who was charged with uttering two forged certificates of character purporting to have been signed by Mr. F. G. White of the Y.M.C.A. and the late Mr. L. M. Brown, was committed to trial.

The World's Sunday School Convention is to be held in Tokyo in October and there are a large number of delegates who are attending the "Three Nations of the Orient" Convention, which is being held here by the "Empire of Asia" about September 15th, second party from Manila about September 20th and the third party about September 25th on September 2nd.

These parties will visit Canton and Macao during their stay here, and thence proceed to Japan in time to attend the conference. The visitors are travelling under the auspices of Messrs. Noel Cook & Son, who are responsible for all arrangements.

The attendance at the last Organ Recital given by Mr. Dorman Fuller was so large that another on the same lines is being given on Monday evening next in St. John's Cathedral at 8.15, when Mrs. D. J. Brown will be the vocalist. The programme will be made up of well-known pieces such as the Bachmannoff Prelude in C sharp minor, Grieg's Morning, Handel's famous "Largo" and other numbers. In response to several requests Bach's brilliant Prelude and Fugue in D Major, the arrangements of which for the piano in such a favourite with concert pianists, is being included in the organ selections.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The American Consulate-General received the following telegram from the Manila Observatory at 2.15 p.m., yesterday:—
Cyclone, or Typhoon, West of Band Channel, moving West or W.N.W.

THE ROYAL AIR FORCE MEMORIAL FUND.

Mr. D. K. Blair, Hon. Treasurer, Aero Club of Hongkong, desires to acknowledge receipt of the following further subscriptions to the above Fund:—

Capt. Robert Douglas \$25.00
Mr. G. M. Douvill \$5.00
Mr. G. A. Harriman 10.00

COTTON MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. S. D. Soma & Co.'s market report for the last month:—
Cotton.—A consignment of 400 bales of Bengal Cotton was sold at \$34 to 35 per bale.

Indian Yarn.—During the month in review, our market ruled weak and depressed owing to steady rise in exchange and political unrest in the neighbourhood. Prices show a decline of about 10 to 15 per bale all round. Sales are reported in selected threads only. No. 10s, about 900 bales at \$208 to 223 per bale; No. 12s, about 400 bales at \$225 per bale; and No. 16s, about 100 bales at \$230 per bale, in all about 1,500 bales. Unsold stock is estimated at about 6,000 bales. Sold but unshipped stock, about 15,000 bales.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF RABIES.
[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—The question of the preventive treatment of Rabies has apparently been taken up by the Government, I suppose on the advice of its technical expert, in a manner which is inconclusive and which may well be delusive.

Rabies in man occurs so infrequently in the Colony that the proposal for the erection of a Pasteur Institute simply means the expenditure of a large sum of money unnecessarily. Therefore the Government now proposes that the preparation of the cords shall devolve on the Government Bacteriologist—an already over-worked official. I presume the idea is that the inoculations into rabbits take up but a little time which can be easily spared from the officer's other duties.

The removal of the cords, their preparation and the testing of them are, however, matters requiring time and patience and cannot be got over in a hurry. Therefore, I think it not right that the work should be thrust upon the Government Bacteriologist, who, apparently, has his hands full. I hold no brief for this gentleman, but the Government must not be above-driven.

The way that occurs to me, to meet this difficulty, is for the Government to arrange with the Institute at Shanghai or Saigon to send a supply of cords fortnightly, which can be kept in cold storage. The potency of these I am given to understand lasts under these conditions for a week or two, and by this arrangement fresh potent cords can always be kept ready for use.

Under any circumstances it is useful to remember, and it should be indubitably a source of comfort to relatives, that the period of incubation of hydrophobia is from one to two months in man—so that it is safe to say that time for the poison to pass from the locality of the bite to the central nervous system is so that there is ample time for a patient to get to a well-equipped laboratory at Shanghai or Saigon, without undue risk.

Undoubtedly the best means of treatment in this case in all infectious diseases, is the preventive method—by killing all "wild animals" and by removing "porting" dogs associating with their fellows in the New Territory—Yours, etc.

[INITIALS]
Hongkong, September 2nd, 1920.

CABLES

EARLIER CABLES

(THROUGH BRITISH AGENCY)

CIVIL WAR IN BELFAST.
NUMEROUS INCENDIARY FIRES.

London, August 31st.
The Belfast conflict is assuming all the features of a civil war. Yesterday's all-day fighting continued at night when the total casualties since the outbreak reached 18 killed and 500 seriously wounded.

Numerous incendiary fires occurred lighting up the whole city. They were started last night and were watched by dense crowds. There were 20 conflagrations in the Shankill district, where practically every spirit and grocery shop and many public houses occupied by Roman Catholics were ignited. The Fire Brigade was unable to cope with the demands made upon it.

Baggage are being and hundreds have arrived in Tyrone. The Ombudsman arrived from the Curragh in Dublin by motor lorry early this morning, whence they were dispatched by special trains towards Belfast. The Outlaw Law has been introduced.

HIS MAJESTY'S POSITION.

London, August 31st.

The Private Secretary to His Majesty the King, the Lord Stamfordham, replying to Mr. Horatio Bottomley who urged his Majesty to take "an unconventional step" and to make "an experiment worth the trying," as regards the release of the Lord Mayor of Cork, submit that this would be unconstitutional rather than unconventional and it would be dangerous for a sovereign to make such experiments upon the Constitution. He points out that even if his Majesty favoured the release this could only be effected by the sovereign's personal action in the face of his Ministers' advice and with, presumably, the result of their resignation. There was also the further risk that the country at large might regard the price paid as too high for the object attained and would blame his Majesty for creating a grave political crisis at a time of general national stress and anxiety.

THE POLISH SITUATION.
MINSK NEGOTIATIONS BROKEN OFF.

Paris, August 27th.

A message from Warsaw says that the Minsk negotiations have been interrupted. Most of the Polish delegates have gone to Brast Litovsk and the Soviet delegates to Moscow. Both sides will probably resume the Conference within a week at Biala, by persuasion of the Latvian Government.

RE-GROUPING OF FORCES.

London, August 31st.

Except in the Lemberg region, where fierce fighting continues, the operations on the Polish front have died down. Both sides are evidently busy re-grouping their forces.

A Bolshevik communiqué issued to-day claims the capture of a number of villages near Rielotok, where, it is expected, the Red counter-offensive will develop.

GENERAL WRANGEL'S POSITION.

As regards General Wrangel, a communiqué declares that his force which landed at Kabin has ceased to exist, and its remnants are hiding in the woods. Over a thousand prisoners and a large amount of material were taken, whilst three Generals were cut down.

AMERICAN NAVY.

STILL TO HAVE "WORLD PRIMACY."

CHARLOTTE (VIRGINIA), August 31st.
Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, in a speech here said that the delay in the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles had prevented a cessation of naval enlargement, and that there had, therefore, been no change in the plans of America for naval development, which "will give our Navy world primacy."

"We are not only completing a great naval armoury and projectile plant at Charleston, but we are building enormous docks and other shore facilities elsewhere. We are constructing eighteen Dreadnoughts and battle cruisers, with a dozen other powerful ships, which, in effective fighting power, will give our Navy world primacy."

SITUATION IN MESOPOTAMIA.

SUCCESS OF PUNITIVE MEASURES.

London, August 31st.

A communiqué regarding the situation in Mesopotamia states that on the Lower Euphrates the expected attack has not materialized. A flotilla bringing up supplies from Nairich reached the town after some opposition.

In the Hillah area, a 34th Brigade column advanced nine miles to Imam Hammam from Jerboiyah and carried out punitive measures against several localities in the neighbourhood. Aeroplanes assisted this force, which is now returning to Hillah, which town is quiet. A small gathering of rebels near by was dispersed by shell-fire.

North of Bagdad the country is becoming more disturbed. A body of tribesmen near Beled was scattered by aeroplanes. Beled is reported to be invaded.

North-east of Bagdad, the garrison at Tuz Khermath has been relieved by a small column which drove off the enemy, killing thirty.

Bakubah station and town, which were found to have been sacked by insurgents, were retaken on August 28th.

In North-West Persia, Persian Cossacks are refitting at Menzil. The Reds have not pursued them. Our reconnaissance, which was sent out, reports that there were no enemy within 75 miles of Menzil.

MINERS' STRIKE BALLOT.

MAJORITY IN FAVOUR OF STRIKE.

London, August 31st.

The official figures of the miners' ballot for a strike are:—408,738 for, and 228,865 against.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE SUPPORTS MINERS.

London, August 31st.

The meeting of the Triple Alliance, after hearing Mr. Smilie, passed a resolution declaring that the Alliance was unanimously of the opinion that the miners' claims were reasonable and just and should be conceded forthwith.

The conference is re-assembling to-morrow to consider its further policy.

It is understood that this resolution was fully anticipated and in some blocks the way to further negotiations for an ultimate peaceful settlement.

COAL CRISIS IN AMERICA.

PRESIDENT WILSON ACCEPTS MINERS' CHALLENGE.

London, August 31st.

Concurrently with the coal crisis in Britain, a similar crisis has arisen in America. A Washington message says that President Wilson has signed the mine wages award, increasing the miners' wages 17 to 20 per cent. Meanwhile, the miners have threatened to strike unless the minority report, recommending a higher award, is adopted, to which President Wilson has replied that the challenge would be accepted, and, in the event of a strike, the people would find a substitute fuel to tide them over until the time the miners were ready to abide by their obligations.

COUNTY CRICKET.

MIDDLESEX WIN CHAMPIONSHIP.

London, August 31st.

Middlesex has won the County Championship, with a percentage of 77.00. Lancashire is second with 74.61.

Middlesex beat Surrey by 55 runs.

Lancashire beat Worcestershire by nine wickets.

Yorkshire beat Hampshire by an innings and 235 runs.

Sussex beat Leicestershire by eight wickets.

234 A YEAR.

The London Traffic Combine is in a position of acute financial distress. The cost of carrying London does not quite involve a loss but a profit of £24 for the half-year. This is the statement which is made by the directors of the Underground Electric Railways Company.

The dividend on the six per cent. Income bonds is passed over, and in the case of practically all the stocks on which dividends are being paid the percentage is very much smaller than last year.

PEKING NOTES.

MOVEMENT FOR RE-UNION WITH THE SOUTH.

August 31st.

Chang Tso-lin and Tiao Kuo are still in Peking. This may be taken as an indication that the situation is by no means settled, and that there are reasons which keep these great men in the capital beyond the time which they themselves had set for their departure. On the surface all is calm. But according to certain reports there is much friction. Yet it is not apparent in the working of the new administration.

INFLUENCE FROM THE SOUTH.

How far the situation in Peking will respond to influence from the South cannot be suggested at the moment, but it is tolerably certain that movements are in progress, having for their object the re-union of the country. General Li Shao, who was appointed chief Northern gate, after receiving the Southern delegates to agree to the terms of the International Peace Conference, changed from Shanghai to Nanking, has tendered his resignation on the plea that personal negotiations are being attempted to the detriment of the more official negotiations through himself. No doubt his plan is not without reason, for it has ever been the custom in China to have more than one string to one's bow. Besides, the Southern invasion of Fujian, representing a desire to hold more territory, and therefore, acquire a greater bargaining strength, makes it difficult not to impugn the bona fides of the South, at least of a section.

In official circles here, it is believed that the President's policy of uniting the South, in order the more easily to negotiate the desired peaceful settlement, will have to be abandoned and that the Government will have to make up its mind to negotiate either with the Canton or the Yunnan party. This has to most unlikely, appeared to be the only logical course, the only policy which appeared to have immediate prospects of results. By effecting a compromise with one or the other Peking would find itself in a stronger position for dealing with the refractory section by whatever name it might call itself. And it looks as if turbulent Yunnan, the first to declare war against Yuan Shih-kai in 1915, will be the last to make peace with Peking. Tzu-chun Chang, who has a larger army than Yuan can support, and for that reason attempts to batter on the wealthy Sichuanese, who are suffering from a number of externally imposed governments. Yunnan is a hard province to conquer by military operations. Public opinion would disapprove of further killing of brothers, and it is likely that Chang Chai-yao will be conciliated rather than conquered.

The Government is more impetuous than ever, and desperate efforts are being made to raise money and to reduce current expenditure. Small sums have been obtained from local banks, but it has been generally felt that if adequate funds are to be procured it must be from the Consortium or from the American Banking Group, any advance so obtained to form part of a Consortium loan. General Tiao Kuo has, however, declared against foreign borrowing and expressed the belief that money can be raised by internal loans. One can appreciate the patriotism of the wish which is father to the thought, but it is folly to shut one's eyes to the hard facts of stern reality. Even the best of the internal loans, based on such sterling securities as the Customs and Salt revenues, are quoted at about 70 and that in spite of the fact that the interest is regularly paid and amortisation has commenced. The Government runs its credit by every internal loan. To dispose of the bonds the Government pays its officials partly in bonds. The unfortunate men, needing money, sell them at a considerable discount. Thus, the Chinese Government depresses the market and runs its credit in support of this, it need only be mentioned that the Eighth Year-long term bonds (1919) were offered to-day at 25, although they are quoted at 31. No internal loans are not to be thought of at this time.

On Monday martial law ceased to prevail in Peking. There was no mandate ending it nor any order cancelling it. The situation was dealt with in this ingenious Chinese way. An announcement was made by the General in command of the Peking Gendarmerie that he had discovered on his in the garrison office an order proclaiming martial law on July 15th. This order, issued by General Tiao Kuo, had been endorsed by the President, or any responsible authority, and was contrary to the law of China. Moreover, it was naïvely asserted, Peking had not been in a state of siege nor were communications interrupted. The order is therefore null and void.

One of the most interesting stories of the American Congressional party which brought its visit to a close on Saturday, relates that when a lady resident in Peking was beavelling to a Congressman the neglect of the Chinese for their beautiful historic monuments and the state of disrepair into which they had been allowed to fall, he replied that he considered it a good sign that the Chinese should do so. He hoped that they would use the material from the monuments for making new roads! Another member of the party is credited with having asked, when he heard a reference to Mongolia, "What is that place we passed coming up from Shanghai?" A third man, on being asked what impressed him about China, replied that he was struck with its immense possibilities for growing sorghum. The foregoing quotations show how different eyes the Congressmen looked at the little bit of China they saw.

A TOUR OF THE BATTLE-FIELDS.

HELP FROM ENGLISH CITIES.

The Times had been publishing a series of articles on a tour of the Battlefields. The following is one of them:—
The first signs of the revival of the devastated regions are as fine a sight as seem to fill the foreground of the battle-field picture. Yet, on closer examination, this proves to be no more than an exquisite painted upon a huge canvas of a world in ruins. The material waste which resulted from the German invasion of Belgium and Northern France can only be realized when it is seen in all its brutal nakedness. It is so colossal as to rend the heart and oppress the mind.

As one surveys the almost immeasurable extent of the catastrophe which has befallen our Allies across the narrow sea, it is difficult to resist the feeling that the British people might do more than they have yet done to help the French and the Belgians in their gigantic task of rearing their shattered towns and bringing back into cultivation their wasted fields. The returning population is very poor. It is not all that it had in the war, and the French Government cannot afford more than a limited measure of compensation. The only assets that the people have are pluck, patience, and energy. They are showing a dauntless spirit, and a will to work which will assuredly overcome every handicap in the end. Time is on their side, but they desire a more active ally. One would like to think that each of these reviving communities was being aided on its way, in the true spirit of the Great Alliance, out of our richer store, which the Germans coveted but were prevented from looting by the heroism of our soldiers joined to that of these unconquerable fighters.

WARDS OF THE HOMELAND.

The case for some measure of organized assistance is overwhelming, and it is not too late for the more flourishing communities in our midst to give their earnest consideration to some such plan as that of "adopting" towns and villages in whose ruins their youth are being fought and died. It is an extraordinary fact that an appeal this country makes to the Englishman. When our soldiers landed in France on what was, in most cases, their first journey to a foreign land, they were surprised to discover how closely the country resembled their native land. The same thought must often occur to the battle-field tourist as he makes his way from the coast through the lowlands and over the ridges into the heart of the land. The sand dunes along the Belgian coast might have been translated from our Norfolk coast around Wells and Hunstanton. The Ypres battlefield, in the low-lying Flandre plain, is very little different from our Fen country. A Lancashire miner would soon feel at home amid the pitfalls of the first country around Lens. And the Somme has been well likened to the uplands of our own down country in Surrey and Sussex.

It less recalls the source of his wealth to the Lancashire man, yet not the natural ward of the great city of Manchester, thriving as never before. I put the case of Lens first because, in all the devastated regions, it shows the largest area of absolute destruction. Many years must pass before its wrecked and flooded collieries are at work again, and the town itself is more like Pompeii than any other on the whole front. That is to say, there is hardly a building from end to end of this large industrial town which has retained any of its appearance above the ground floor. So like Pompeii in this respect, unlike it in another, for Lens again has to-day a considerable population. All the way down the long main street there are to be seen clearings among the ruins for the dwellings which proclaim the coming of the new Lens. The spirit which has brought these people back to the sites of their old homes should appeal with special force to the Manchester man. Lens does not lack for charity, nor does the homeless village between the Yser and the Somme. In the whole of my tour I did not see a single beggar.

Apparently there is no end to the trouble that is descending upon North China this year. As if the long drought had not been sufficient, rain as it has done most of the harvest, a plague of locusts has come along and destroyed the later and younger shoots, no fewer than twenty-two hailes having been so visited in the neighbourhood of Peking. One philanthropist encouraged the people to kill them, giving one cent for two culled, and in two days had seven thousands culled to pay for and bury. Last night the swarms were seen passing over Peking, going West, not unfortunately in the war-time sense of the phrase.

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We recently noted the statements as to reported anthrax infected Japanese brushes. Respecting this Mr. S. Yoda, the Japanese Consul-General in London, writes:—

Bristles used as material for making brushes in Japan, are chiefly bought in China. They reach brush-makers generally through the hands of the wholesalers to whom the importers deliver them. The only exception is in the case of tooth-brushes, where the bristles before reaching the makers, pass through the hands of refiners for bleaching after they have been imported and sold by the wholesale dealers. Needless to say, the bleached brushes for tooth-brushes are perfectly disinfected in the course of bleaching. Even the bristles in the other categories, if disinfected sufficiently enough, need not, while in the hands of the merchants or the makers, come in contact with anthrax germs as the disease is very rarely reported as far as the Japanese people are concerned.

Not only is the disease contracted from anthrax so rarely reported in Japan as to be scarcely known, but the percentage of the prevalence among cattle is equally small, decreasing from 0.0014 per cent. in 1918 (for that year the percentage in Europe being 0.0026 per cent. in England, 0.0021 per cent. in Germany, and 0.0005 per cent. in Italy) to less than 0.0005 per cent. in 1919. This is due to the strict enforcement of the regulations relating to the prevention of cattle epidemics, which demands the burning of the dead bodies of the diseased animals, the separation of the infected from the healthy, and the isolation of preventive measures.

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THE MACKENZIES.

The privilege of the exclusive right to have used savages on his coat of arms has been the subject of an action by Colonel Stewart Mackenzie of Southport. Two years ago certain arms were granted to Mrs. Fraser Mackenzie, of Allargrange, and her husband, Captain Robert Scarlett Fraser Mackenzie, of Banchory. The arms include the Mackenzie crest of a mountain in flames, and for supporters two savages wreathed about the head and middle of the body with laurel, each holding in his hand a battle-axe with fire issuing from the top of it; their hair also in flames. The Colonel objected to the grant of these arms to Captain and Mrs. Mackenzie on the ground that the particular supporters, two savages, were merely borrowed to him by Mrs. Mackenzie from time immemorial, and that he had been used by the head of the house of Southport. The Lord Lyon dismissed the petition. He thought that Colonel Mackenzie had no right to a monopoly of savage supporters, even though their hair was in flames.

The Colonel appealed to the Second Division of the Court of Session, and the Division refused the appeal and affirmed the judgment. Colonel Mackenzie was found liable in expenses. The court took the view that Colonel Mackenzie could not successfully challenge Captain Mackenzie's coat of arms which was rightly granted to him in 1908 and which did not in any way infringe the Colonel's coat of arms.

ADVICE

INDICATIONS point to a heavy demand for SEEDS this season.

To be sure of getting every variety you wish, we suggest that you order to-day.

GRACA & CO.

Dealers in Garden Seeds, Pottery, Stamps, Post Cards, Toys, etc.

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,

HONGKONG.

P.O. Box 620.

ASAHI BEER



SOLE AGENTS

MITSU BIRNAN KAISHA

REAL TOOTH DANGER LIES UNDER THE GUMS.

Under the gums is the important foundation—the bony root sockets which hold the teeth in place.

Healthy gums guard and preserve this foundation of your teeth. Soft, bleeding, tender or receding gums allow Pyorrhea infection to creep beneath them. If unchecked, the gums spread to the bony root sockets, making and getting there.

Then your teeth become loose and eventually fall out, or must be extracted—because Pyorrhea has eaten away their supporting foundation. You may have kept the visible surface of the tooth white and glistening by daily brushing—you may have had all cavities skillfully filled—but all that care has gone for naught because you neglected your gums.

Watch your gums if you want to save your teeth.

Pyorrhoid Powder is compounded for the specific purpose of maintaining and restoring gum health. In addition to its ingredients which keep the teeth white and clean, it is medicated with Denibol, a germicidal and healing agent widely used by the dental profession in the treatment of Pyorrhea at the dentist's chair.

Pyorrhoid Powder tones up the gums, stimulates their blood circulation, maintains hardness and firmness, thereby increasing the power to resist Pyorrhea infection. Its effectiveness for this purpose has been conclusively proved by thorough tests in clinics devoted exclusively to Pyorrhea study and research. That is why dentists everywhere recommend it.

Stocked by leading dispensaries.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA:

WALTER FORD & COMPANY.

Free sample upon request.

HEALTH & SICKNESS.

By taking our "BOOSTER BRAND" MACARONI PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, or other kinds of Soup-stars REGULARLY you escape SICKNESS, as all our Products, being manufactured from "First Quality" and under the most sanitary methods, can be EASILY DIGESTED and give you GOOD HEALTH and STRENGTH.

Large quantities have been exported to various parts in the World. Your esteemed Order will receive our prompt and careful attention. Terms moderately, especially for Agencies.

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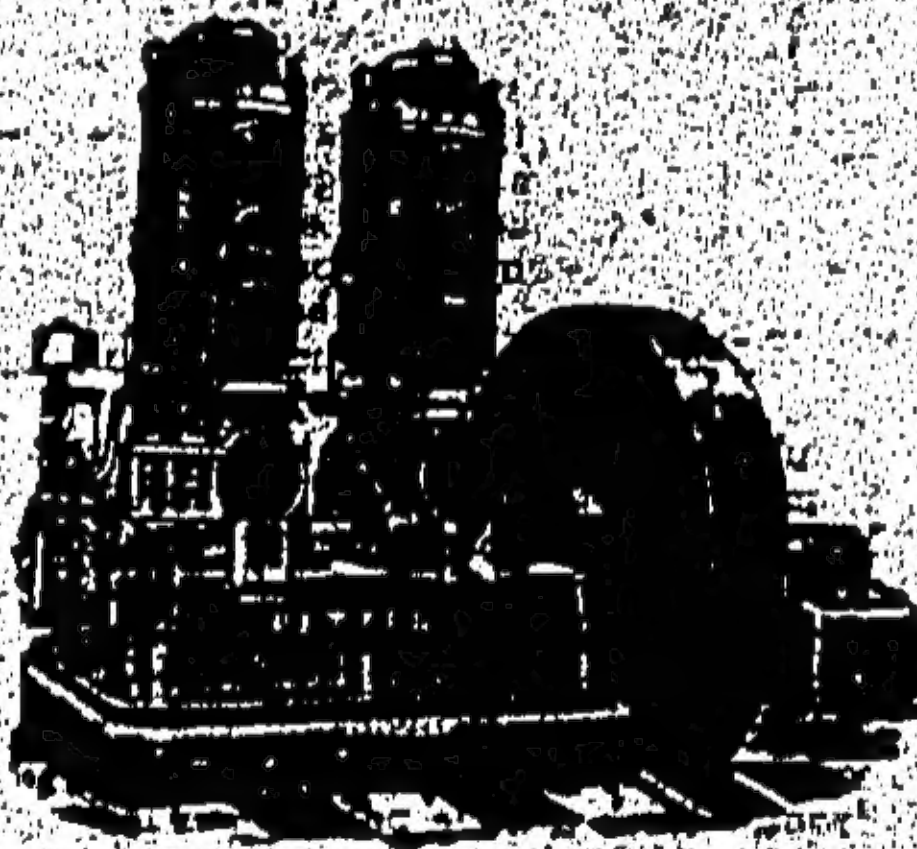
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A QUESTION OF HARDSHIP.

It is no doubt a grievous fate, says The Observer, to be torn between the two great world powers. It is a fate which has been visited upon the wives of British soldiers and sailors who have been killed in the war. The fate of these women is a sad one, and it is a fate which is being visited upon the wives of British soldiers and sailors who have been killed in the war. The fate of these women is a sad one, and it is a fate which is being visited upon the wives of British soldiers and sailors who have been killed in the war.

By the Peace Treaty money due to Germany (which includes the British wives) from property charged with all money due to British subjects is only from German and German property, but from their allies and property of their allies the whole matter going through British and German clearing-houses and obviously being one of the greatest complexity. Obviously also if the charge of the money due to Germans from British sources is enforced, individual Germans will not recover what is due to them. It is, however, clearly provided in the Treaty, to prevent individual hardship that in such cases Germany undertakes to compensate nationals if their property is so retained. An Englishwoman married to a German should therefore be receiving the equivalent of her private income from the German Government, and her primary grievance is against that Government, if she is not doing so, and not against our own. Nevertheless, a strictly-guarded compensation allowance, to be received by her, and in which her husband should have no rights, might be conceded in suitable cases, for it is extremely unlikely that these unfortunate ladies are receiving their full rights from German sources.

JAPANESE WOMEN.

ALLOWED TO ATTEND POLITICAL MEETINGS.

On the day that the news reached Tokyo that the suffrage movement had gained final success in America, one more step in the movement of the Japanese women for more complete liberty was announced. It became known that the authorities have decided to strike off "women" from the list of persons forbidden to attend political meetings.

Article 5 of Japanese law has long been attacked by the more modern women on the grounds that it contained unjust discrimination against the sex. In the last session of the Diet it was the principal objective of the feminists. The article reads:—

1. Women, minors, persons deprived of civil rights and persons adjudged incompetent shall not join political associations. 2. Women and minors shall not assemble in gatherings to hear or to political addresses nor participate in such gatherings.

The word "women" is to be struck off from the second clause, according to the report, the authorities having decided to limit the restriction to minors. But the "weaker sex" is still deprived of the privilege of belonging to political associations.

THE UNREST IN "MESOPOT."

PROHIBITION OF MEETINGS.

The following proclamation was recently issued by Brigadier-General Sanders, G.O.C. Baghdad Detachment, in the name of the G.O.C.-in-Chief to the people of Baghdad:—Ever since Ramadan certain evil-disposed persons have been in the habit of summoning Muslims every Friday night, ostensibly for religious purposes, but really in order to inflame the mind of the public against the Government and to stir up disorder. In order to avoid giving ground for the belief that it wished to suppress free public discussion the occupying authority has hitherto refrained from interfering in this matter, but as it now appears that the freedom allowed has been abused and that the ignorant are led astray by the audacity of the agitators who make speeches at the Maslaha, it is hereby notified that the holding of Maslaha is forbidden and that the holding of meetings for political purposes otherwise than in accordance with the Turkish law be the subject with the Political Officer, Baghdad, will be punished with the utmost severity. A military court has been established to try offences against public order.

CONVERSATION.

Once upon a time people met to converse. They found it delightful in pitting mind against mind and striking sparks of wit and epigram.

They were old-fashioned people, who believed that mankind was meant to give expression to its thoughts.

We are wiser now. By age, the engines, the dance, the motor-car, we have adopted all these to do away with the necessity of conversation.

Instead of conversing we talk. Polite people say that things are "lightful" or "topping." Impolite people use stronger terms. Both accept the language of the mob.

Occasionally in your wanderings you come across a home where the art of conversation still lingers, where people understand the use and beauty of words, and where thought takes precedence over things.

And you remember that home as you recall its lovely pictures or a melody of Chopin's "Duo for Piano."

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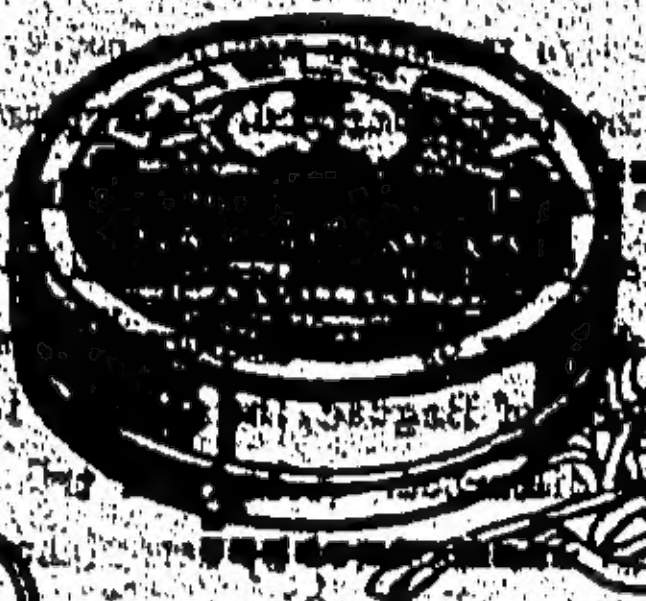
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Is a little corrective measure from time to time. Bodily ailments are the common lot of the majority of mankind. Fortunately, most of these ailments are not in the nature of serious diseases, but are merely the result of a disordered system. Among them are indigestion, constipation, and other ailments of the digestive system. As soon as you feel that something is wrong with the stomach, the best course you can adopt is to take a few of Beegham's Pills. In all probability, you will be surprised to find that the first dose of this carefully prepared and perfected medicine will be found to induce a sense of freedom and energy, and that the result of the improved working of the organs of digestion. There are few forms of ordinary dyspepsia, biliousness, headache or constipation, that will not yield to the corrective influence of Beegham's Pills.

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At the Hong Kong Dispensary, 10, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hong Kong.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, September 2nd.

	Previous Day at 4 p.m.	On Day at 6 a.m.	On Day at 3 a.m.
Barometer	29.03	29.54	29.54
Temperature	85°	87°	87°
Humidity	75	91	79
Wind Direction	SSE	West	West
Force	3	2	2
Weather	M	b	b
Rain	0.40		

Highest open air Temperature on 2nd 85°

Lowest open air Temperature on 2nd 77°

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THE BANK LINE LTD.
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JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON — — — — "KANBAR" — — 10th Sept.
LONDON — — — — "SWAZI" — — 30th Sept.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.
or to Hume & Co. Canton.THE BANK LINE LTD.
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C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Port	Steamer	To Sail
WUHAN, CHENG, & TIENTSIN	"KUIKOW"	On 4th Sept. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI and TIENTSIN	"YINGKOW"	On 4th Sept. 4 P.M.
HONGKONG, TIENTSIN, & HAIKOW	"KAIPORE"	On 4th Sept. 9 A.M.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"SANGHAI"	On 7th Sept. 10 A.M.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"CHUBAN"	On 7th Sept. Noon
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 9th Sept. Noon
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"CHENAN"	On 11th Sept. 4 P.M.

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SWATOW, AMOI AND FOCHOW

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"KATHONG" — — — — (Capt. W. C. Palmer) FRIDAY, 2nd Sept., 4th 3 P.M.
"HONGKONG" — — — — (Capt. A. H. Stewart) THURSDAY, 7th Sept., 10 P.M.
"HONGKONG" — — — — (Capt. J. B. Thomson) FRIDAY, 10th Sept., 1st 3 P.M.

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S.S.	Ton.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"JEYPORE" (Cargo)	2,400	15th Sept.	Madras, London & Antwerp
"DILWARA"	2,400	15th Sept.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KHIVA"	2,400	15th Sept.	Madras, London & Antwerp
"HANKIN"	2,400	15th Sept.	Madras, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	2,400	15th Sept.	Madras, London & Antwerp
"ALIPORE"	2,400	15th Sept.	Madras, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"JAPAN" 2,400 15th Sept. 1 Straits, Bangkok & Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Ton.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KANOWA"	2,400	15th Sept.	Singapore, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne
"ST. ALBANS"	2,400	15th Sept.	Singapore, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S.	Ton.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TANDA" late "MADEIRA"	2,400	15th Sept.	Shanghai & Japan
"KANOWA"	2,400	15th Sept.	Shanghai & Japan
"KANOWA"	2,400	15th Sept.	Shanghai & Japan
"GREGORY APCAR"	2,400	15th Sept.	Shanghai & Japan

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HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE FERRYWAY OF THE SUN"

Steamer	Ton.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SHINTO-MARU"	2,400	15th Sept.	Shanghai, Japan, S. Francisco
"FUKU-MARU"	2,400	15th Sept.	Shanghai, Japan, S. Francisco
"KOKU-MARU"	2,400	15th Sept.	Shanghai, Japan, S. Francisco
"SHINTO-MARU"	2,400	15th Sept.	Shanghai, Japan, S. Francisco
"FUKU-MARU"	2,400	15th Sept.	Shanghai, Japan, S. Francisco

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Through the Trans-Pacific Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamer	Ton.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ANYO-MARU"	18,500	15th Sept.	Shanghai, Japan, S. Francisco, Valparaiso
"SHINTO-MARU"	14,000	15th Sept.	Shanghai, Japan, S. Francisco, Valparaiso

For full information regarding passengers, freight, etc., apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager, King's Building, Tel. No. 2374 & 2375.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer & Date	Sailing Date
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	"ARMAND REHIU" 10,000	On or about 1st Sept.
	"PORTHOUS" 10,000	On or about 4th Oct.

MARSEILLE, via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUT, SUEZ, PORT SAID

"ANDRE LEBON" 12,000 On or about 12th Sept.
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